

ECOLOGICAL SITE DEVELOPMENT

National Cooperative Soil Survey
Southern Regional Meeting

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What are Ecological Sites?

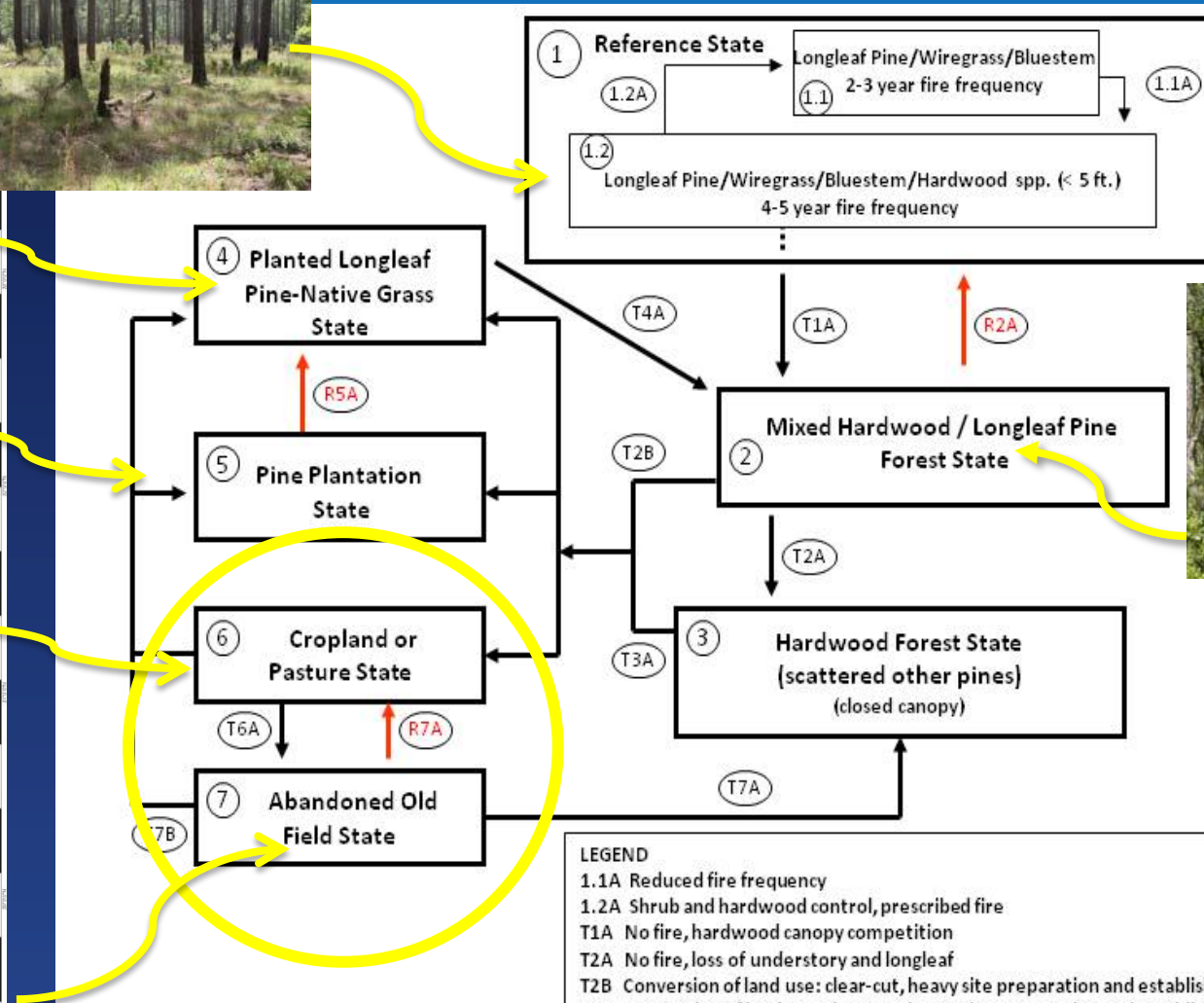
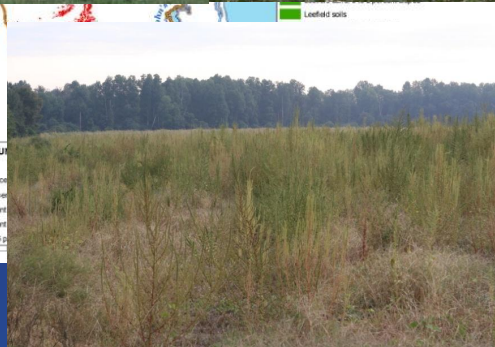
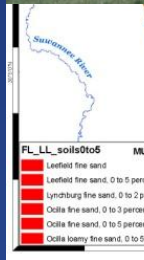
- Distinctive kinds of land with specific soil, landform and physical characteristics that produces distinctive kinds and amounts of vegetation
- Responds similarly to management actions and natural disturbances
- Serves as a concept for organizing the landscape
- A soil mapunit can contain several Eco Sites

A Conceptual Model is developed that identifies:

Reference communities and their alternative states;

Triggers that cause a shift from one plant community to another (i.e. grazing timing or intensity, fire, energy inputs, etc.); and,

Management actions or practices needed to restore desired condition (i.e. browsing livestock, herbicides, grazing specifics, burning, brush management, etc.)



- LEGEND**
- 1.1A Reduced fire frequency
 - 1.2A Shrub and hardwood control, prescribed fire
 - T1A No fire, hardwood canopy competition
 - T2A No fire, loss of understory and longleaf
 - T2B Conversion of land use: clear-cut, heavy site preparation and establishment
 - T3A Conversion of land use: clear-cut, heavy site preparation and establishment
 - T4A No fire, hardwood canopy competition
 - T6A Cessation of forage or crop production practices
 - T7A Continued lack of management or disturbance
 - T7B Conversion of land use: vegetation control, site preparation and establishment
 - R2A Selective tree harvest, understory vegetation control, prescribed fire
 - R5A Selective tree harvest, understory vegetation control, grass planting, prescribed fire
 - R7A Chemical or mechanical vegetation control, establishment of forages

Utilities for Conservation Planning

Restoration: Returning a site to its natural or desired state

Maintenance: Keeping the site at its current condition

Transition: Converting an existing site into another desired state or community

Management Interpretations: Wildlife, grazing, wood products, invasive plant control, enhancing targeted species, etc.

Can be incorporated into NRCS Farm Bill programs and conservation practices

Planners utilize the model to assist landowners.....

Current state:



Desired states



Greenwood
Plantation,
Thomasville, GA

One More Thing

Ecological Site Descriptions must use a multi-disciplinary approach between Plants and Animals (biotic) and Soils (abiotic). This causes these disciplines to work together in the field where they otherwise may not.

There are three types of ecological descriptions:

Provisional

Approved

Correlated

Provisional Sites contain:

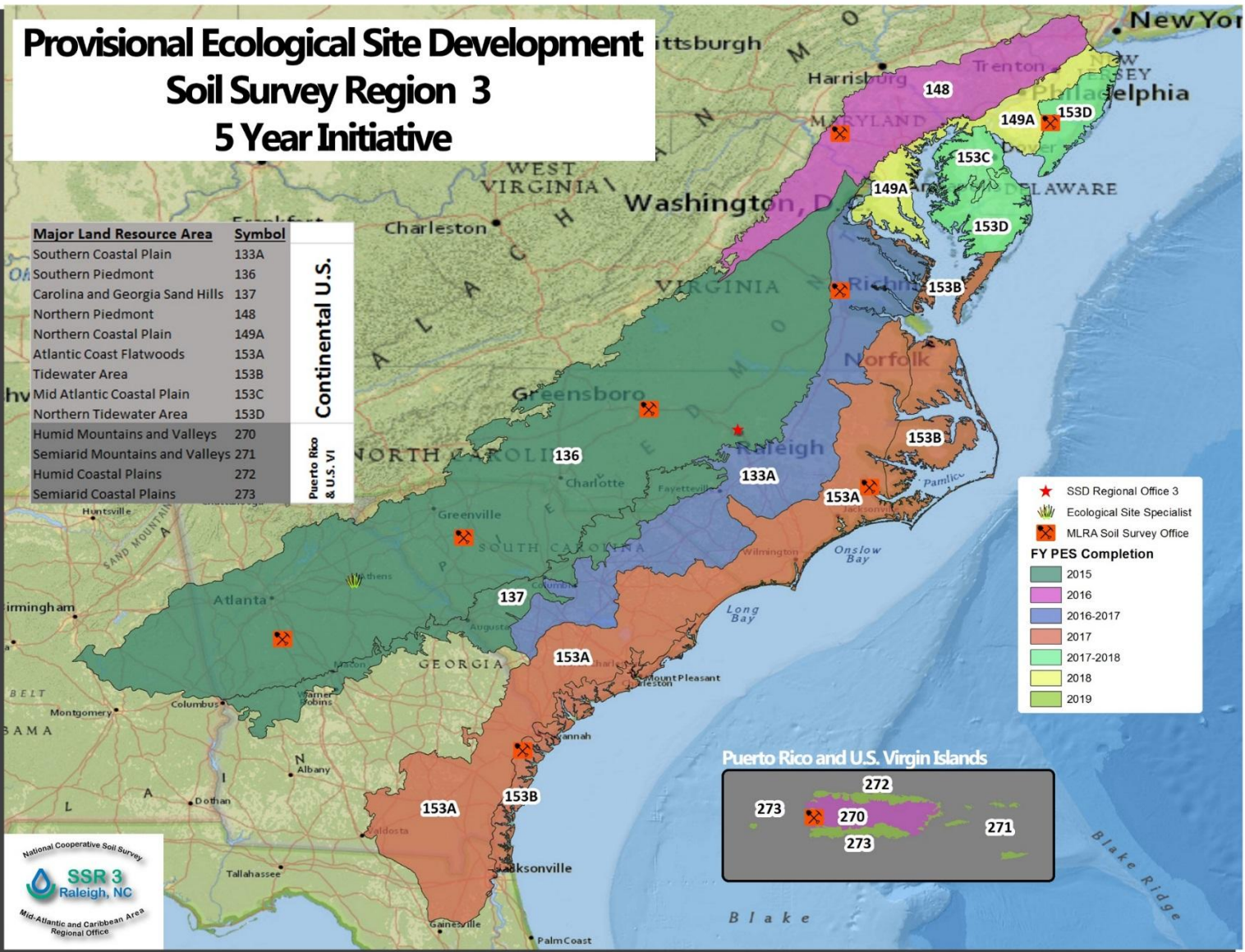
Soil units and corresponding vegetation groupings;

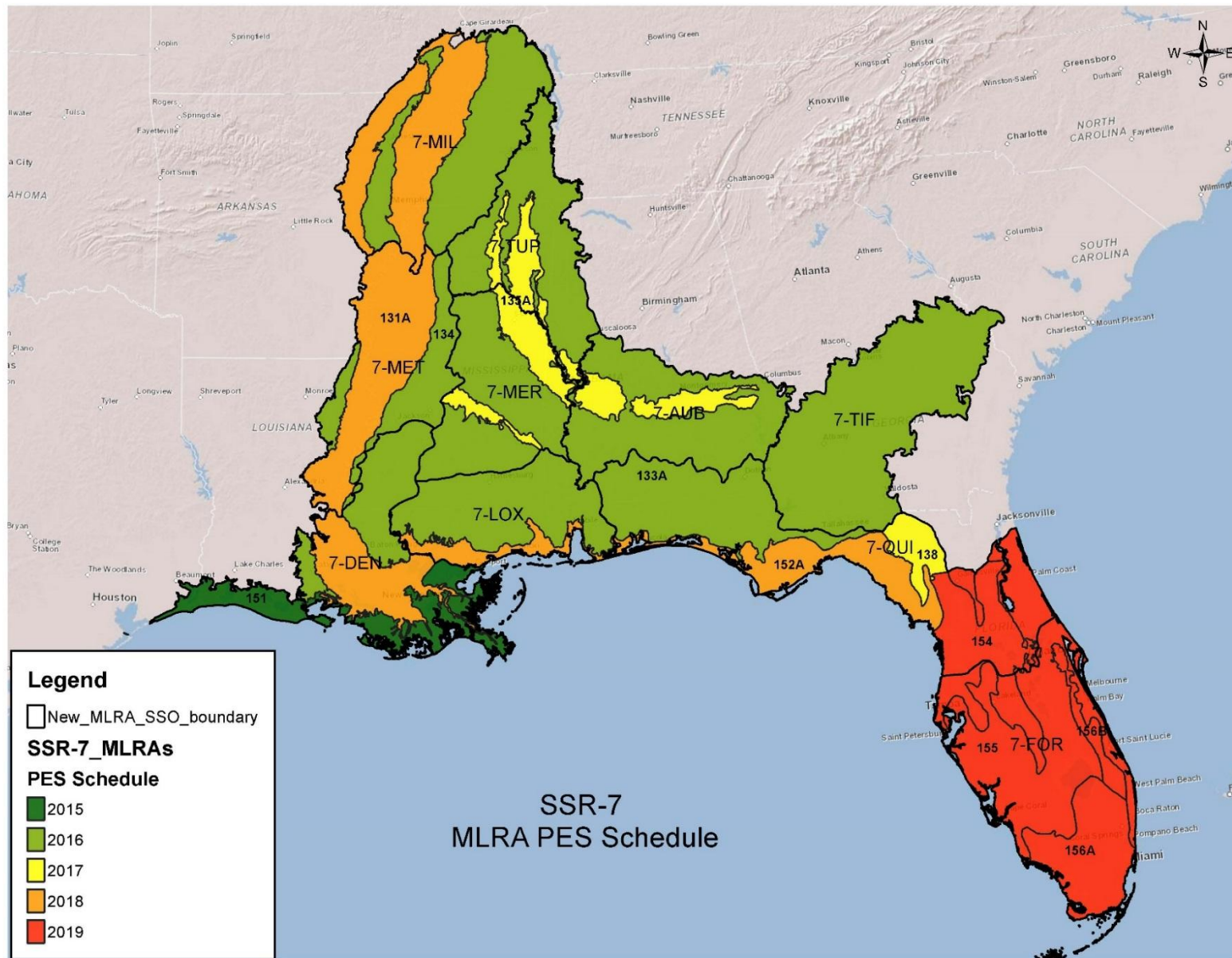
Draft state and transition model; and

Passed QC/QA protocols; and,

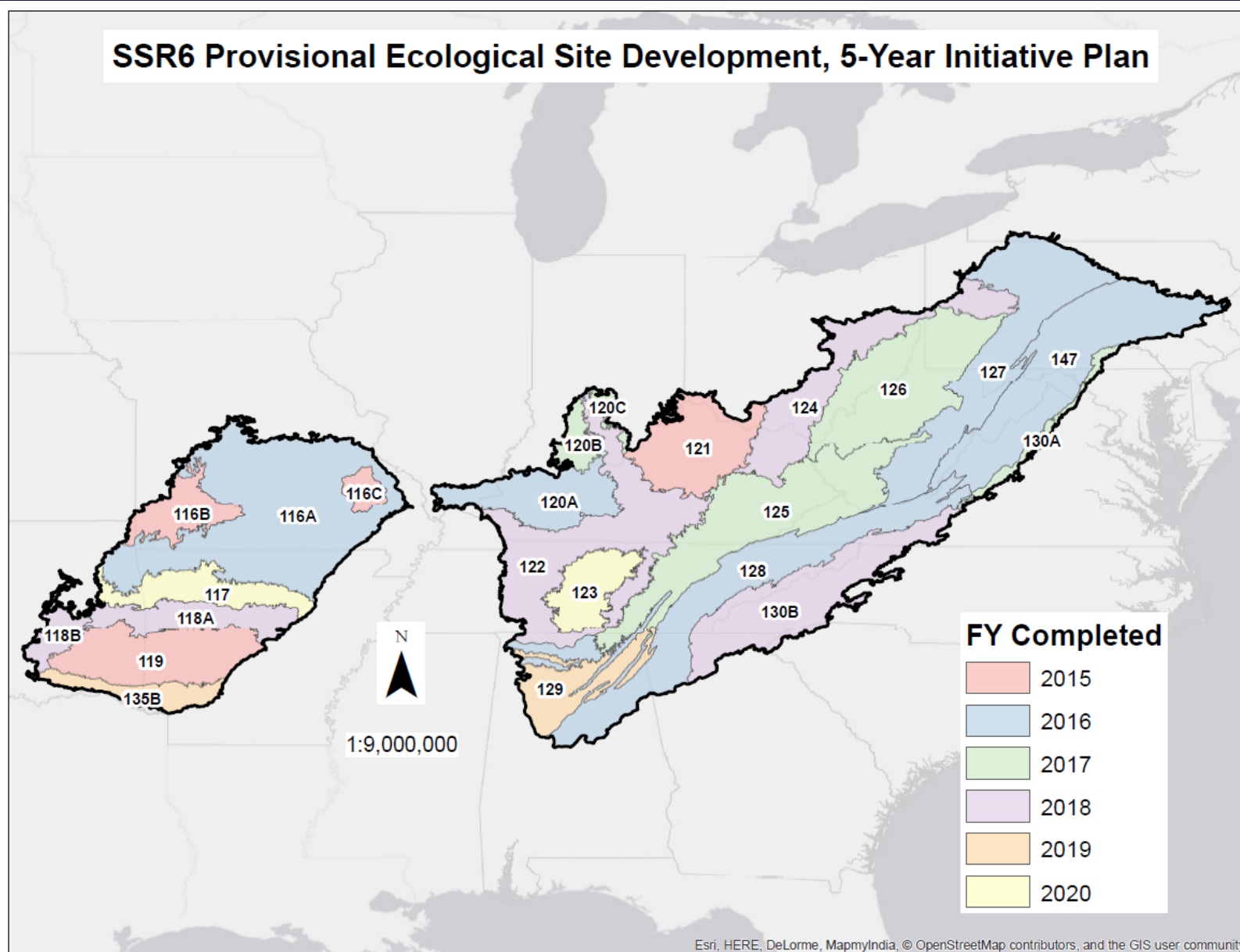
Published in the Ecological Site Information System (ESIS)

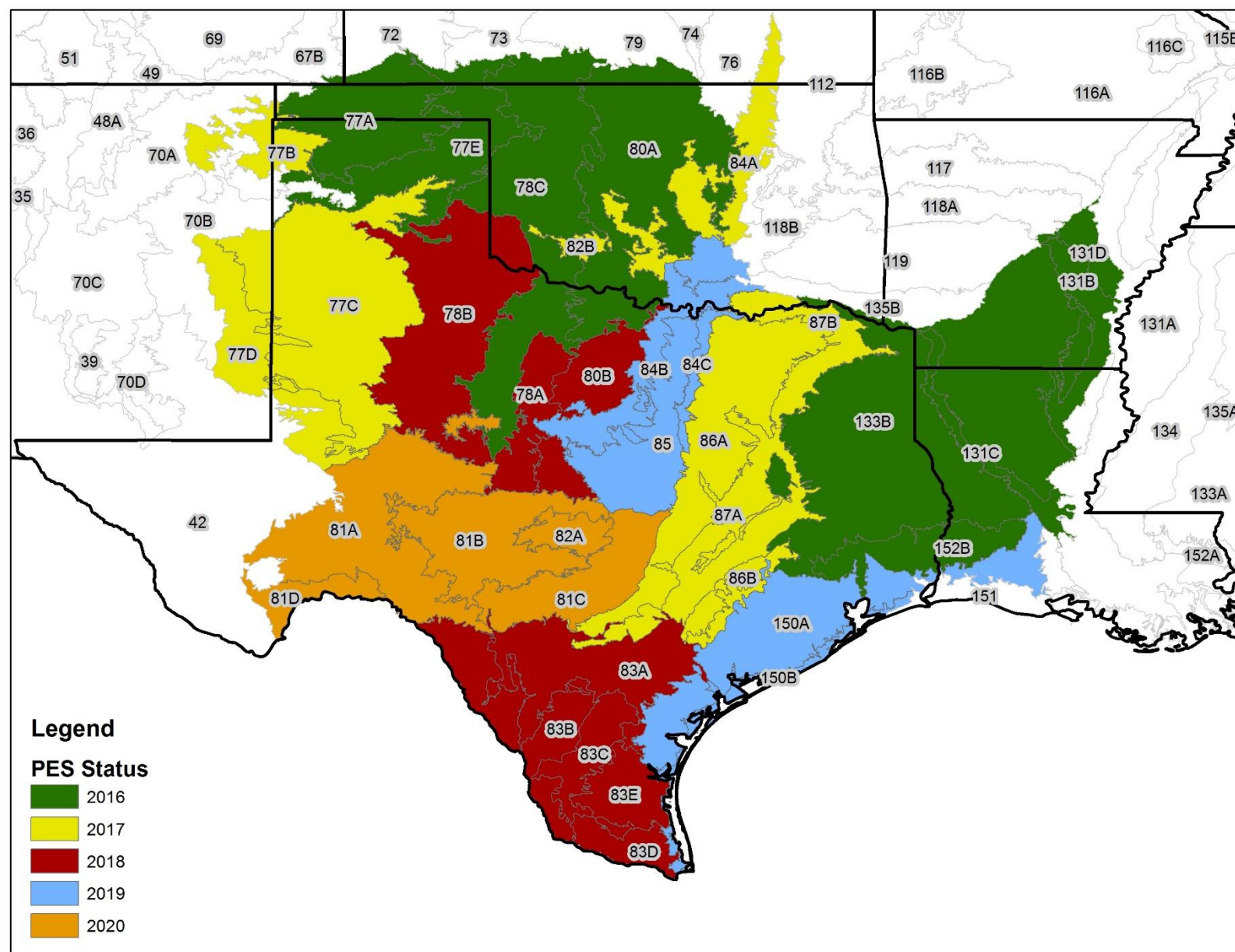
Provisional Ecological Site Development Soil Survey Region 3 5 Year Initiative



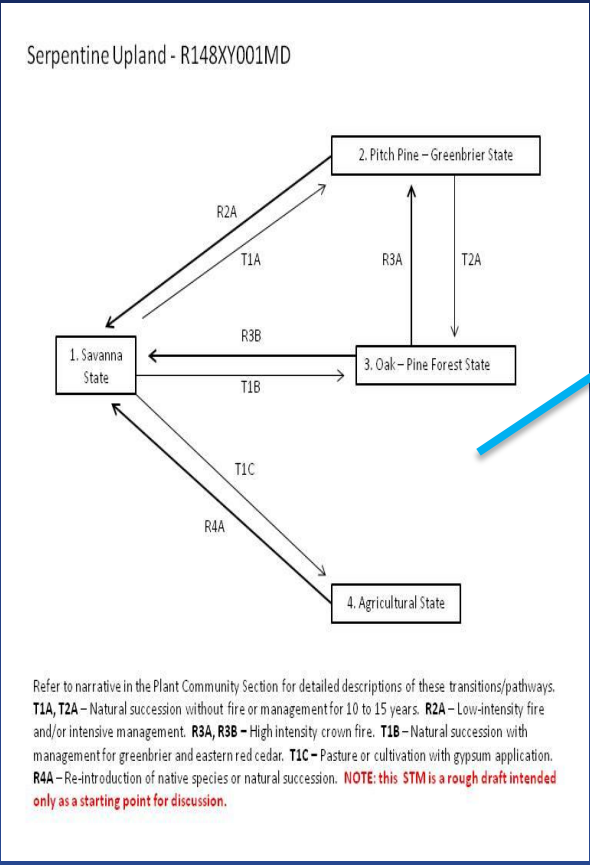
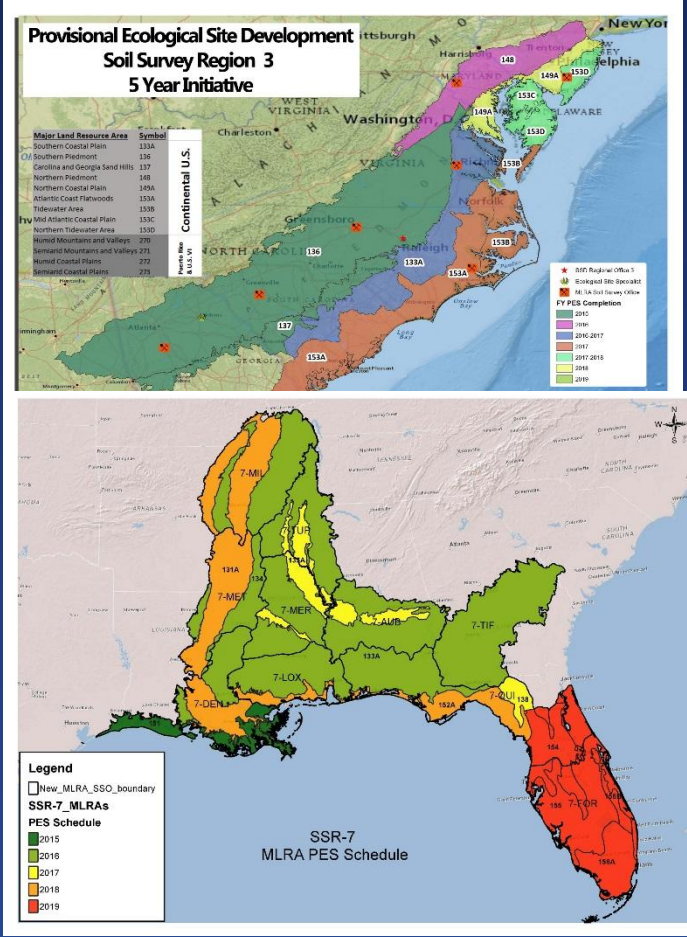


SSR6 Provisional Ecological Site Development, 5-Year Initiative Plan





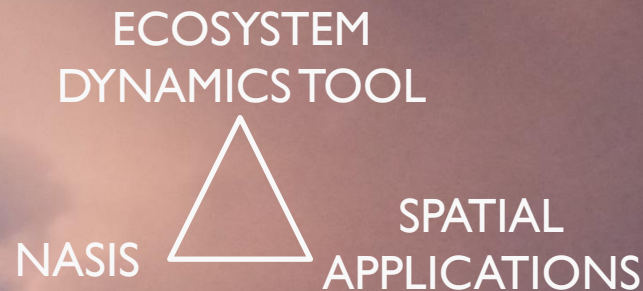
Future Goals: user-friendly, modern database



Transition	Ecological process	Primary Driver	Secondary Driver	Indicator
T1A	Population Biology Mechanism (Mortality, recruitment, dispersal, competition)	Climatic or management event (chronic condition), including Practice Code if applicable	Climatic or management event (chronic condition), including Practice Code	Quantitative or qualitative indicator of conditions initiating transition
T2A				
T1C, T2B, T3A				
T4B				

PRIORITIES for NATIONAL ECOLOGICAL SITE TEAM

- CONVERT ESIS TO AN ANALYTICAL SPATIAL DATABASE



- ACCELERATE DEVELOPMENT OF ES GROUPS/GENERAL STMs
- MAKE MLRA/LRU QUANTITATIVE
- ESTABLISH EXPLICIT LINKS BETWEEN STMs and CONSERVATION PLANNING

Questions?

